INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Twenty Months' Experience Among the Rebels.

STATEMENT OF AN ESCAPED NORTHERNER.

What He Saw and Heard and Did in South Carolina.

IMPRISONMENT THERE.

INCIDENTS OF HIS ESCAPE.

STATE OF FRELING IN SECESSIA.

Their Pretended Determination to Fight it Out to the Bitter End.

THE EFFECTS OF ABOLITION LEGISLATION.

We are indebted for the following interesting state ath Carolina, that most rabid of all the States where he was imprisoned on account of hi d in effecting his escape a few weeks since. Mr. an who is widely esteemed and respecte t only in our sister city, but wherever he is known Mr. Wilson, Jr., furnished our reporter with an exce eresting account of his visit to, and cumpulsor in, the aferesaid State of South Carolina.

present, in the fellowing statement, an almost

as related by him to our reporter:—
In the latter part of October, 1860, I left New York. be says, for Georgetown, S. C., with the view of enter ng into the dry goods business. The war feeling ran sigh at the time; but still it was hoped that the diffisulties between the centending sections would seen reach a peaceable solution. My appearance there e lecked upon with suspicies. Still no one fled upon me or said anything that I could netrue into an intimation that I should take my departure. Soon after, however, there were adjections that my presence was not at all searchie, and, although the authorities took no apparent socioe of me, the people induged in insinuations of a rather unpleasant character. It is true, however, that sere were no threats at that time. Despite of adver es, and of the evident HI feeling entertaind to wards me, I managed to get along pretty well till the fal t-Royal and the escupation of Beaufort by or ion, and attention was sparticularly directed t myself. It was reported that I was rejeicing the Union victory, and it was also bruited about that with other Unionists, expressed my

About four P. M., on the 10th of November last, I w sed by the appearance of an armed force of some en men entering my stere, headed by the Sheriff ca district, E. Waterman, Jr. A large crowd collected m front of the building, and, as it may be supposed, the tement prevailed. Mr. Watern ward and addressed me pretty nearly to the follow

"Yes," I replied; "that is my name."
"Then," he rejoined, "you must consider yours

"By what authority," I seked, "do you arre "The charge," he replied, " is a very

"Where is your warrant," I demanded, " or writ? I

must see these before I can consider myself as u

alble parties in this matter." This ended the conversation, and without further cor-

my I was marched off to the jail, which served me as lere I was confined, with a number of other Union pri the steamer Occeois, which ran ashere on the South

The next morning I wrete to the Mayor of the town de mg the cause of my arrest and insisting upon sorry that I had get into such a position, but that, as geople are judged by the company they keep, I had only mysolf to thank for it. This remark I was aware had rerence to my acquaintance with Union men-all of whose g a hearing for you." The pext day I was walte of from among the most influential me in the district. I was not examined at all in my ewn behalf, but simply for the purpose of accertaining the extent of the Union feeling of accertaining the extent of the Union feeling in the district, and to use my testimeny in the crimination of others. For the dississures which I was expected so make the inducement was held out that, by compliance with their demand I would obtain my freedom. I repeated and insisted upon hearing the charges, whatever they were, upon which I had been arrested. But it was of no avail; and after being kept before this committee ever, that if I kept perfectly quiet I should probably be released in a few days. I waited for nearly a week after ing for a hearing; but all my communications were treated with silent contempt. I then applied to the Hon

CHARLESTER, Nov. 18, 1861.

Dhan Sim—I received your letter of the 12th only day before yesterday.

There is no judge in Charleston, and my eccupations are too pressing to allow me to leave home in search of a judge just now. And, if I am not mistaken, the court is held in Georgetown about this time, which would be a more favorable opportunity for you to bring your case before the judge. To have you brought from Georgetown, it would be necessary that a potition should be presented, signed by you in the presence of two witnesses. You could get such a potition of away in Georgetown. It requires nething more than a statement of the facts that you are detected in pribon, and that you have asked for a copy of the warrant of commitment. If it has been granted you must ansax it so your petition; and if it has been refused you may say so. But the petition must be signed by you in the presence of two witnesses. It by you may convince the people that you are inneed it and obtain your discharge, either by consent or by the interference of a judge. But if all other hopes fail I will try for your liberty if you furnish me with the petition and a copy of the warrant of commitment; or with an amfidavit that an application for such a warrant has been clenied. But I could not make the application till some time after the 25th. Respectively, yours.

Mr. Hamy W. Wilson, Georgetown.

P. S.—The expense of bringing you to the judge (twenty-three cents per mile) may be demanded by the jailer before he complies with the writ, which is another condition that I ought to have mentioned.

While is juil the greatest excitement prevailed among

sking him to presure a writ of habeas corpus in my

My application was answered in the following let

While is juil the greatest excitement prevailed among the lewer classes, who insisted that I should be hung that I was not safe as long as I remained here. I was in

sufficient commentary on the prison discipline and regu

Mr. B. M. Surgas:
1861—To E. Waterman, Jr., Sheriff and Jailor, Dr.
Nov. S—To commitment and releasing Mr. Wilson. \$1 00
To arrest of Mr. Wilson. 1 50
To sixteen days' disting of Mr. Wilson. . 8 00

Received payment. E. WATERMAN, JR., S. G. D. Within a few days of my release I was visited by Dr. Charles Williams, one of the prominent citizens of George town, who said that if I drew up a position he would ge some of the most influential men of the place to sign it This Dr. Williams is a surgeon in the Confederate army and a rabid secessionist. In compliance with his suggestion I made out the petition, and when signed it was presented to the Mayer upon which I obtained a conditional release. The terms of my discharge were such that I was liable some days after: but finding that I was in personal day ger I applied for permission to go further into the inte-rior. Having been allowed to do so, I went to Conway. possible, still worse of, and was not long in discovering that 1 had get into even a werse place than Georgetown. I met with still greater persecution here, and I had been there but a few days when I was obliged to apply to the Sheriff for protection. In fact, so serious were the threats made against my life that my house had to be guarded by an armed force, and I could not even leave my room with safety. So closely did they watch me that at night they stationed men around the the house, who lay in wait to pounce upon me should I venture out of doors. They were in hopes of catching me while on a visit to some of my friends. I was a in the constant receipt of letters threatening that if I be death. By the advice of friends I took no notice of the feeling became so strong and the excitement so grea that my only safety appeared to be in flight. A day or coming up the Waccamaw river and the militia were fied by the colonel of the regiment to appear in front of the place where the regiment had been ordered to This I was obliged to do, as a proper regard for my own safety. When I not of such a character as to convey assurances that m They told me that they had me now "any way;" the there was no sheriff now to interfere, and that they "won! attend to my case"—a gratifying piece of inte to a man in my position. Some demon strations of a rather violent character having been made, I fied for refuge into the nearest house. They then surrounded the house, expressing their determination to tear it down, if I were not produced immediately. As I did not want to give the gen any trouble, I contrived to make my escape by the rear mean time my name was called at the muster, and I was not present. The colonel said that I should be imme-diately court martialled and vicited with the full penalties of the law. This seemed to settle my case. My non-appearance under the circumstances afforded another pretext to the more violent among the people for carrying out their threats of vengeance. On Sunday I kept myself hidden in my own house all day, and on Monday morning I had a report circulated that I had made my cocape, and was bound for Charles

don's station, where I was obliged to wait twelve hours for a carriage which had been procured for the pur none of facilitating my escape. While waiting for this convoyance I hid myself during a greater part of the time jin the woods. Early next of "running the blockade." There were further festations of violence exhibited. I should state here was obliged to leave my wife and child a Conwaybore', and very strong objections were made against my sending for them. But I managed, nevertheless, to set all these aside. Netwithstanding their efforts to prevent my escape, I succeeded in obtaining a small aid of my friends, I concealed in a neighboring marsh till and of my friends, I concessed in a neighboring marsh the evening, when I successfully accomplished my purpose. Getting into the boat I rewed for seven hours and at last, in an exhausted condition, reached the flagship of the blockading squadron—the United States steamer Albatrons—the commander of it would, have been more fortunate for me had this kindness been continued. As it was, though, Captain P. delayed compliance with my request that he should de-mand the restoration of my wife, my child and my effects. This I did not succeed in effecting until I had reached Port Royal. On making my story known to Com. Dupont, whose courtesy and hospitality I can never furges, he sent four steamers to Capitain Prentiss; with orders to proceed at ence to Georgetown, to demand "my wife, my child and my personal property." On their arrival at Georgetown the steamers drew up in line of battle and a flag of truce was sent, making the required demand. This demand was promptly complied with, and having been transferred to the S. J. Waring, of which Capitain F. Smith was commander, I reached New York in that years!

ton, with the fintention of "running the blockade."
My real intention was to effect my escape by the
way of Charleston, thus travelling nearly three hundred

miles out of the way for the purpose of avoiding my

rence, in South Carolina, from which place I went to Ger

And now, having finished the particulars of my stay and escape from South Carolina, I will state a few facts in regard to the condition of things in that State and

was commander, I reached New York in that yessel.

Coffee soils for one dollar a posugar for fifty cents per pound, and butter seventy-five Cents. Boots cannot be had for less than \$40 per pair and indice guiters at 30 per pair, whilst there is the greatest scarcity of dry goods. The seconsion feeling is rabid and universal, and there is a general determination to fight to the last man. The soldiers are paid off regularly with confederate money, and their families are provided for by relief committees. It is a mistake to suppose that there is so much suffering and privation as some say there is. And as for actual starvation, that is simply abourd. The people put up cheer fully with every privation, believing in the ultimat success of the cause. They have the greatest confidence in their leaders and almost deify Jeff. Davis. In re-gard to the conscription, I may say that they have regularly appointed agents to visit all houses to take the name of all capable of bearing arms, and these will accept of no pretext for avoiding the call. A certificate of ill health will not be accepted unless furnished by the medical board regularly appointed by the government. No one, between the the conscription, and must serve in the Confederate under sixty are liable to military duty within the simile of the State. By the stringent operation of this law it is expected that 250,000 additional troops can be raised for the Confederate service, which, with the 450,000 now said to be in the field, will give the setus strength of the Confederate army at 700,000 men. These who are recruited are sent to camps of instruction until the 18th of October, when they will be ready to take the field. Immense supplies of arms and ammunition are received from vessels which run the blockade, which new, however, is so much more effective, according to rebel admissions, that they calculate upon receiving very little more in that way. But with what they have, and, what they are manufacturing, it is supposed that they will be enabled to arm and sustain even this large force of 700,000. The guerilla system of warfare is becoming very popular, large numbers of the male portion re

sorting to it to aveid quascription.

There is one thing that should be borne in mind. The Congress does more to embitter the feelings of the Southerner towards the North than all the millpay fifty cents per day for my board. The following re-celpt, which was made out in the name of a friend, is a

as well as the articles in the Tribune and other abelition papers, are made use of by the leaders in the South and the Southern was to be a second to the South and the the Union, and to strengthen the determination to estab

It is my opinion that the Confinenties act will give addi-It is my opinion that the Confinenties act will give additional force to the great military movement which is now going on in the South. Bit is the general feeling that if they are to lose their property, in any event, it is better for them to lose it fighting in jit defence. This, as I have said, is the general feeling, and it is my belief that they will fight to the last against what they consider, and what they are taught by their leaders to regard, as an abolition war. I have had evidences that there is a Union feeling at the South; but, under the average of the second content of the that there is a Union feeling at the flouth; but, under the present circumstances, it dare not show itself, for it would be accused of sympathy with the "abolition government at Washington," as it is called. Had General McClellen been successful before Richssond, and abolition legislation in Congress seased, I have no doubt that a beneficial change would take place in Southern feeling, and that they would be more inclined to friendly feelings on the question of a restoration of the old Union. Let it be understood, however, that as long at legislation are arried on in the interest of abolitionism, so long will is carried on in the interest of abolition the South combat it with arms, and seek, in a separation

In conclusion I may remark that about eight hur negroes escaped from the vicinity of Georgetown, and that they are now on North Island, about twelve miles below that place, where they support themselves by fishing and raining produce, as well as by foraging upon

the property of their former owners. I endeavored to take advantage of it, but was told that it did not apply to me, as I came within the category of tempted to get a pass to enable me to go to Europe, thinking to get home in that way, but was told I was wanted for other purposes and could not be allowed to leave.
Thus every effort which I made, except the last one,

Rebel Newspaper Accounts.

Wasmnoron, July 13, 1862.
The Disputch says that between nine hundred and one thousand United States arms, of the most improved patterns, were gathered at Shirley, baving been there by the enemy in their retreat.

The Dispatch says the people of the North regard Stone wall Jackson as one of those invincible beings whose purposes it is impossible to thwart.
The Richmend Disputch of Wednesday says:

The Richmend Dispatch of Wednesday says:

Monday afternoon a demonstration was made against our pickets, which indicates a restiveness on the part of the foe in his present cramped and confined situation. Two pieces of the Louisiana Guard artilitery were sent forward to the support of the pickets, when the enemy retired without risking a shet from our pieces.

It is not believed that McGellan cas he induced to make an attack upon our forces; but it is conjectured that he may attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river, with a view to a demonstration upon the batteries at Drury's Bluff. Such a demonstration would of course he premptly met, and as signally thwarted, on the advance of the "Young Napoleon" on Richmond from the North side of the James.

We conversed with a gentleman less evening who left our army at eleven colock yesterday morning. Up to that hour all was quiet, and there were no outside indications of any active operations. It is reasonable to conclude that the fighting, for a short easeon, at least, is at an end. There is nothing to justify the beller, flowever, that our government will fail to improve its present advantage.

that our government will fail to Emprove its present advantage.

Pressed to the wall as the enemy new is, he will not be parmitted to revive from the severe blow that has been inflicted upon him, and Golleilan, it attempting to extricate himself from his present unpicenant situation, will find himself it amy under skilful and experienced officers, who are determined to wring from his unwilling masters the recognition of their rights as freemen.

The late series of natites have already produced the good result of opening the lines of communication in various directions, as well as a visible effect upon the amount of supplice in our markets.

The Dimetric extravagantly praises General Lee for

pursuers. I succeeded in reaching Georgetown in two days, during which time I had nothing to eat and very little sleep. After many narrow escapes I reached Flo

Bo it so. We are in the hands of a general who has just preved himself a mester in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen in the last fertnight to place the utmest countence in his skill. This city and the country generally feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found folly able to deal with any crisis that may arise.

For several days past efforts have been made to effect the removal of the weunded federal prisoners to this city. The large number of this class of persons renders the undertaking no light one. Yesterdayseventy-five Yankees were transperted to this city in ambulances and emphases, among whom were the following officers:—

E. A. Barnum, Major of the Twelfth New York; H. C. Peck, Sergent of the Fourteenth United States infantry.

The Petersburg Empress of Wednesday says :-

Several or the enemy's gunboats came up the river on Sunday evening, and proceeded several miles beyond City Point.

They fired many shells into the forests on the south bank of the James river, and occasionally gave the wild varminus in the marshes and undergrewth on the south side a feeler, but did no perceptible damage to any human being, or any habitation of man.

A couple of saliers from one of the enemy's transports were taken by our pickets yesterday, and brought up to headquarters. They preved to be deck hands only, and could give no reliable information of McCleilan's forces or movements.

The is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South to know that the present position of McClellan's army is one of the hottest, perhaps, on the self of Virginia. Persons residing in Pateraburg, entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophet there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabouts for the invadors, and if the sun could reast the rescale te a crisp, no tears would be shed in the South at their fate.

Fire at Pier No. 34 North River. DESTRUCTION OF FOUR BARGES, ONE SCHOONER AND A CANAL BOAT. Shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire

barge Columbia County, lying on the south side of pie No. 34 North river. Owing to the inflammable character of the cargo the fire bursed very rapidly, and in a few opposite side of the pier, was in fames. The fire then spread to the receiving barge Hudson No. 2, tying next to the Columbir County, and also to a fine large schooner lying next to the Mayflower. The receiving barge En-

in charge of the other vessels lying in the slipe; but after great exertions they were all extricated from their petaken to the neighboring piers. Three steamers, one scheoner and four barges were thus saved.

The fire bells rang first for the Third district, and af-terwards for the Righth district, when the firemen quickly responded, and were soon at work; but not-withstanding their exertions the flames were not extinguished until the vessels on fire, together with their cargoes, were nearly totally destroyed.

The following is a list of the vessels and owners, and

Receiving barge Coumbia County, owned by Powers

Receiving barge Cotumbia County, owned by Powers, Bogardus & Co., totally destreyed; loss on vessel about \$6,000, said to be parily insured; loss on cargo about \$500, no insurance.

Receiving barge Eudson No. 2, owned by Haviland, Clark & Co.; loss on vessel about \$4,000, and on cargo about \$2,000.

Barge Mayflower, owned by W. J. Best, of Barrytowa, Dutchess eventy, total loss; on vessel about \$14,000, fully insured in city insurance companies; loss on cargo, concisting of flour, hay, grain and feed, about \$10,000, said to be partly insured.

Requiving barge Enterprise, owned by D. Winsas & Co.

sisting of flour, bay, grain and rees, about \$10,000, said to be partly insured.

Receiving barge Enterprise, ewned by D. Winams & Oc.; less about \$3,000 on vessel and \$2,000 on cargo.

The scheoner James T. Brady, which was loading for government, was nearly totally destroyed. The less will probably be about \$3,000, said to be partly insured. The owner's name could do be accreamed.

The canal beat N. Campbell, leaded with hay, is damaged to the extent of \$1,000. The cargo is totally destroyed.

damages to the destroyed destroyed. The fire, when first discovered, was among some bales of hay on the barge Columbia County, about faidaile, but from what cause it eriginated is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal was at the fire, and him the matter under investigation.

The Funeral of Colonel Case Boeron, July 18, 1862. Governor Andrew has tendered the Second regiment for orcert at the funeral of Colonel Case, on Wed

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Seizure of Murfreesboro by the Rebels.

Desperate Fighting Between the Conlending Forces.

Capture of Union Officers and Troops.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON NASHVILLE.

NAMEVILLE, July 13, 1862.

Between three and four thousand Georgians, Texans and guerrillas, under Colonel Forrest, attacked the Ele venth Michigan and Third Minnesota regiments, m Mar reesboro, at an early hour this morning.

There was desperate fighting: but at three P. M. the Michigan troops had surrendered.

The himnesotians were strongly intrenched, and cul the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three

Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest, demanding their surrender. Colonel Leslie replied he could hold his

The railroad track was torn up, but replaced An attack on Nashville is not improbable.

Colonel Lexlie is reported falling back on Nashville

Colonel Boone has arrived with several compa NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.

receboro' has been taken by the rebels, who are mostly Texan Rangers, under Forrest, but was shelled by our battery (Storme').

Report says it was the Ninth Michigan which was captured. The Third Minnesota, with battery, were holding out at last accounts.

Brigadier Generals Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana

is expected. We will give the best fight pessible, and if compelled to vield, will shall the city. A battery is in ponition for that emergency.

Nasavitas, July 13, 1862. The city is thed with rumors about a fight at Murfrees bero to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:-About eight e'cleck this morning a large force of rebe

About eight ecleck this morning a large torce of rees-cavalry, under command of Colonel Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other rebel regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaunted the town. The Ninsh Michigan regi-ment, Colonel Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Georgia T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, and General Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the Twen-ty-third brigade, were made prisoners; also Lieutenant Barry, Commissary, and Lieutenant C. H. Irwin, Acting

The Third Minnesota, Colonel Leslie, and Hewitt's First featucky battery made a gallant resistance. and bridges, losing but few men.

The rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other

property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by Hewitt's battery at

he last report—three P. M. to day. Forrest is not expected to make an attempt open Nash. rille, as be will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By reliable accounts he has three thousand cavalry, but no artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Governor Greene, of General Buell's staff; Captain MacFeeley United States Commissary: Captain Bingham, United States Quartermaster; Captain Braden, of Gen. Dumost's staff; Colonel Gillam, Governor's staff.

revergment to protect the city and restere tranquillity is he neighborhood.

NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels Anticipations of an Attempt to Retake

The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry de-monstrations in front ever since their repulse at Boone-

guard of a force to attack us. Others think it is to cove the flank of Bragg's command reinforcing Chattanoogs. The health of the troops is improving. Furlough are returning at the rate of one hundred per day.

Operations of Morgan's Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13, 1862.
Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerillas
2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harroldsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Con-siderable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerillas. Effective measures ar

Reports have been just received that the main body of forgan's guerillas were at Rough and Ready, nine mile south of Frankfort, at five o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed

Rebel Atrocities in Missouri. The Davenport Democrat of the 10th says that a de

spatch was received by the Adjutant General stating that an armed band of rebels made a descent on the town of

John Wood, the Drummer Hoy.

70 THE EDITOR OF THE HEALD.

Will you please inform the friends of John Wood,
drummer, Company A, Thirty-eight New York Volum. was taken to the Jews' Hospital, Twenty-eighth street and died the next day of camp fever. His name no being on the list of the Webster, his friends could not find him. A letter addressed to the surgeon in charge of the above hospital will no doubt bring them all pa-ticulars. I understand he was from Buffalo, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1862.
Arrived steamer Golden Gate, Panama. Sailed ship
Andrew Jackson, Puget Sound. News from San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1862.

Arrived United States stemmer Saginaw, Gfty-three days from Whampen via Samphae, thirty-eight days; from Hekedada twenty-eight days. She goes to the Mare sland Navy Yard for repairs. Also, arrived ship Benja

Larrans for Ferricas Monton.—Colonel Allen, of the Stanton Legion, leaves this city for Washington and Ferress Bearce to-day, and will eparcy any letters to the New York regiments. Headquarters of the regiment, No. 452 Broadway.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

ingagement with Louisiana Cavalry. rtion of the Rebels Captured, and the Remainder Put to Flight, de.

WARRENTON, Va., July 13, 1862. tered armies of Virginia, under General Pope, has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partizans, who previously were continuously annoying our outposts and trains. All the army officers and men are delighted with the

General Hatch's command, in General Ranks' corps General Hatch's command, in General Fanks' corps, of General Pope's army, entered Culpopper yesterday, and attacked and repulsed about one hundred rebel cavalry, said to belong to the Eighth Louisians, killing ene, wounding five and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a licutemant, who, a few hours before, was seen in our lines, and a German, who had three times before broken his parole.

Our loss was three slightly wounded. We capture

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRES MONROE, July 12, 1862. id to General Dix, returned to-day, having accomplishe

She reports that a rebel flag of truce came down yester day for medical supplies for our prisoners at Richmond The rebel papers speak hopefully for foreign interver tion, and claim to have sent full particulars of the late

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

What a Rebel Editor Saw-Interesting Details of the Bombardment and its Effects.

[From the Mississippian, July 2]

We arrived at the Two lille Bridge on Sunday evening last, at about three o'clock, amid the booming of heavy mortars and the bursting of shell from the fifteen-inch mortars of the Yankee fleet, which is anchored close in under the shore below the point on the Mississippi side, and almost completely protected from our batteries below the city, and too far from the upper batteries for them to reach their adversaries.

The fire of the enemy on Sunday at midnight was drawn by a salute of thirteen guns, which were ordered by the Confederate commander in henor of the great victory over McClellan in Virginia. It was thought that the enemy misteck this salute for an attack, as we learn some of our guns were shetted, and opened furiously upon the city, centinuing, with an intermission of about an hour, until about twelve o'clock at night. After night the heavy mortars were ranged to throw the shells in the vicinity of the Catholic church, where we were told they had been directed during the afternoon.

The effect of these shells as they expicted, which unsality took place just as they expected the ground, was terrific. We entered the city, as fortune would have it, on Crawford street, and as we passed the residence of Dr. Balfeur, Methodist, Paptist and Catholic churches, shells appleded in our immediate vicinity, rendering our position se uncomfortable that we suggested to a friend a precipitate retreat in order to get out o' range of the mortars. This suggestion was promptly accaded to by our friend; not, however, until we had solide our garments thoroughly by failing to the carth at the explosion of each successive shell. Our retreat, though rapid, like Banks before Stonewall, was accomplished in good order, and instead of enjoying a comfortable bed in the city, with my friend, i giadly accepted a selder's blanked with the comparatively slight damage done to either chass of build

thrown hoosedary seek instead of the missing already thrown hoosedary seek in.

On Monday, at two o'clock P. M., the enemy responsed their mortars, and kept up a constant fise with the exception of an hour or two, apparently to take their mean, during the whole night, and did, not cease until Thesday sevening at four o'clock.

All was quiet this (Wednesday) morning, at ten e'clock. We have not beard of any injuries being sustained by our batteries up to this evening.

The fleet which passed by tole city on the memerable evening of Saturday was severely out to pieces by our batteries, and a gentleman who was in the upper batteries reports to the general, Van Bern, that one of the boats sunk after it went round the bead.

Now, nothing is to be seen of the fleet above the city, except the constant cloud of black smoke which ascends above the fleet around the bead.

Brooklyn City Items.

ranumon of Prantums.—The very interesting ceremony of the annual exhibition of the pupils at the Academy. of the Visitation, took place on Thursday last in present clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Turner, Vicar Gen

of as large an audience as could be accemmodated. The clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Turner, Vicar Geueral of Brooklya; Rev. Measrs. McKenna, Fagan, McGuire, Lafonte, Duertheiller, President of St. Xavier's College. New York; McDonaid, Lanshan, Bridgeport, Conn.; Gamboli, McGovern, Grimer, aud Rev. Dr. Franceiolo.

The Rev. Dominie Johnson, the venerable Rpicepalian minister, was also present, and was conducted to the chair causally cocupied by the Bishop of Brooklya, now absent at Rume.

At tan eclock the young ladies, nearly eighty in number, entered the lecture roun in couples, to a grand march, performed on the pinne and two harps by sense of the elder pupils; they were all vary elegantly attired and graceful in their appearance. The exercises were then commenced; they consisted of various evertures, duoes and songs, with harp and pinne accompanients, all executed in a style pleasing to the parents, and allke creditable to the young ladies and the good sisters, under whose tuteings they have been as admirably educated. The programms was read by Father McKenne, and as each young lady advanced is the platform the was presented by Bottor Turner with the premiums awarded to her for her proficiency in the various branches of education, literary and ornamental. The premiums consisted of historical, acriptural and miscellaneous books, religious medals, crowns, and wreathe of, flowers, &v. Everything passed of with great claf, all present being greatly gratified. The ammer vacation then commenced, and the joyous young aptrits were for a time freed from the essential duties of scholastic rule.

tay, for the last time, in this building, in Franklin street which shall hereafter be known no more as the French Protectant church. The congregation over which Dr.
Verren presides have concluded to follow the example: street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where they have built themselves a new church, which will be consecrated and opened some time in October next. The old church will probably be hired to the government as a

gels minister.

Dr. Verren preached a very feeling and impressive discourse from St. John, chap. xvii, verses 4 and 5:-I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have Juished the work which Thou gavest me to do. And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was. with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was. Dr. Verren expects to have a much larger congregation when he gets his new church, which, in location at least, will be much more pleasant and inviting than the pre-sent, or rather late, scene of his many years' labors, on the corner of Franklin and Church streets.

Another Regiment of Sharfshooters.—We are informed two already in service with the Army of the Petomac, is about to be raised in this city. Major Rowland, late of about to be raised in this city. Major Rowland, late of the Berdan regifient, is engaged in arranging all the pre-liminaries, seeking the necessary authority from the Governors of States, &c. The fullest essouragement abould be given to him, as there is ne question of his fit-mens for the work he has undertaken, nor of the immense services rendered by the sharpshooters in Virginia. Major Rowland hopes to recruit a full regiment out of the gaterial to be found to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan and New York.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN NEW YORK ORCE MORE .- This splendid vessel, which arrived of Stenington last Thursday and subsequently anchored a short distance above the people resident in that vicinity. Car leads of excu the people resident in that vicinity. Car leads of excursionists went to have a glance at the huge sea monator, and everal-small beats containing spectators dotted the waters. The weather was most favorable for trips to the rural districts, and these who went to see the Great kastern enjoyed themselves spiendidly. The agents of the big ship intend to keep her in her present anchorage until the time of her departure for Liverpeoi, loaded with drawith.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Additional Interesting Intelligence from Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. TWIGGS' PROPERTY CONFISCATED

INTERESTING REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEATHS IN NEW CRLEANS.

VAMES OF WOUNDED IN SKIRMISHES.

Conspiracy to Assassinate Gen. Butler

THE CASE OF MRS. PHILLIPS.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE,

Our New Orleans Correspondence NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1862.

of Pierre Soule and A. Mazureau Arrest of the Rebel Colonel Putnam-His Trees -Science of General Tonges' House-His Property Configured to the United States-Interesting Con ence Between Twiggs and Other Praitors—Arrest of One of the Intended Assassins of President Lincoln—Gueril las - Rebel Flag Tropkies -- Report of the Commission to the Netherlands Consul-The Plot to Assassinate General Buller-A Union Ball-The French Consul Implicated in the Concealment of Specie-Order Relative to Negroes, de. The expedition of the Twelfth Maine regiment (of which and Mandeville, resulted in securing some very important both of whem, it will be remembered, were sent pe fortunate thing for these gentlemen that they were sent North, for if Gameral Butler had then possessed the proof gainst them that he now has he would have had them ried here by military commission, and whatever might Wealth or position would not have been allowed to interfere with the administration of justice. In his desputch to the Secretary of War the General says if the government

will return those two political prisoners to this gity he

When the regiment landed at Mandeville they found the horse of a Colonel Putuam saddled at the gate of his house, and in the attic they found the Colonel himself hiding. In his possession were found a large number of rebet recruiting blanks and nearly six thousand dellars in rebel Treasury notes. This is strong evidence that he was engaged in collecting men for the rebel army. He was arrested and brought before General Butler on just of a regiment of unarmed militia of this city, and pro duced his commission as such from the State. the orders of the Provost Marshale the orders of the province.

Orleans, he impressed horses, mules and drays into the service of hauling cotton and sugar into the service of hauling cotton and sugar in the laws. for the purpose, as he claims, of making barricades for the depurpose, as he claims, of making pairicaces for the defence of the city. This theory is rather upage by the fact that the hauling commenced at one exclock F. E. & the 25th, and at nine exclock that evening the cotton and nugar were in flames, and, according to his ewn stellment, he had been continually besieged during the alternative. warehouses urging him to remove their stores that their buildings might not also be deveted t flames with the cotton and sugar. He produced the fal-lowing authority, which is conclusive evidence of Soule sonable vandalism of destroying the immense as property consumed on the night of the 24th of Ap

Colenel Putnam will be sent North as a with Soule and Maxureau; and the Confederate money, Put-nam's communication as a militia colonel, and the approxed signed by Maxireau and Soule, will accompany him.
It will be seen that the order from Soule and Maxir s addressed to Ben. Bland, and that Putnam's nam ishment if he could show that he only followed the nest

name at the head of the order.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1882.

Bay, Bland, Esq., Col. Janes M. Pursans.

Size—You are hereby commanded to have all the cotton stored in in this city removed himselfately to sook, pulsars you may select, and to have at pilled up there, that it mayetes you may select, and to have at pilled up there, that it mayetes unried to such purpose as the defence of the city may require, and you are empowered and commissing of the requirement of the city of the capture in the place of places thus selected, or to place sook steamers as may be in his port for the saide gentile service in the city of the control of the place of places thus selected, or to quirted and coursanded to selve such stoperary and quired and coursanded to selve such stoperary and to place than where they may it any time be had and control of the public services. The same in accordance with orders from the Provon. Marchal.

Ourself Provon Marchal.

Ourself Provon Marchal.

name at the head of the order.

Approved—Pirkers Soule, Provos Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARRIMAL.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1862.

Colonel J. M. Petnam is bereby authorized to take houses and mules of the railross company, or any othorses and mules, for the purpose of landing ortices, as recred within.

Z. A. BROTHER, Administration of the provided as the houses and mules belonging to the city railroad, as wherever to found.

E. D. OGDEN, Provost Marshal CONFERTION OF GIRL, WHO SELVER AND ACCOUNTS. General Butler has selzed the dwelling house of the traitor Gen. David E. Twiggs, Trytania street, and to

having it prepared for his occupation as a residence. He has also confiscated all the other property of Gos. Twiggs, and also that of Col. A. C. Myers, the son-in-law of Twiggs. Myers was an officer in the regular army of

government has had no special claims he has some con sideration, but if he can catch one of those men who pense-men the very meat on whose bosses belongs to their country—he will hang him as high as Roman. Those familiac with the history of Gen. Twiggs will remember that after the war with the he was preby the State of Georgia and one by the citizens of Augusta, Georgia. The night of the 28d of April, just be fore the freet passed the forts, Gen. Twiggs carried his awords and bis silver plate to the house of one of the wealthiest and most aristogratio families in this city, and, as the members of the family say, presented them to one of their number. Mrs. Col. Myers ine seat her plate and jewelry to the same house. The next day she and General Twiggs fled from New Orleans have the house searched. The Colonel detailed Lieutenant Thomas Burt, one of his most polite and efficient as, sistants, for this delicate duty. Lioutenant Burt performed this service very carefully, last Wednesday even ing, and the next morning the swords and all the silver were brought into General Butler's headquarters. The swords are very beautiful, and of superb workmanning. They will be sent to Washington by the United States army despatch steamer McCleilan. It seems to me that Congress sould not show its appreciation of General Butler's distinguished services since the very commencement of this war than by presenting him

and Colonel Myers furnishes conclusive evidence that at the very outset of this rebellion, when General Twiggs